

## 1,214 SHIPS BUILT IN 1916

American Shipyards Nearly  
Equal All Records for  
Construction

TONNAGE IS  
GIVEN AS 560,847

Amount Is Exceeded No-  
where Except in England  
—1,164 Merchant Vessels

Washington, Jan. 8.—American ship-  
yards in 1916 put out a tonnage exceeded  
but twice before. A bureau of navigation  
statement shows the construction of  
1,164 merchant vessels, with a tonnage  
of 520,847, and 50 vessels, of 40,000 tons,  
for foreign flags. The tonnage produced  
in 1908 was 614,000, and in 1855, when  
the American merchant marine was the  
largest in the world, American yards  
turned out 580,000 tons of wooden ships.

Reports show that the United States  
is building all the world except Great  
Britain in shipbuilding and that Amer-  
ican yards are close behind the British.

### MAY LOSE NEW CRUISERS.

Shipbuilders' Bids Are \$1,000,000 in Ex-  
cess of Limit Fixed.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The navy depart-  
ment faces the possibility of repeal by  
Congress of authorization of the con-  
struction of the four new battle cruis-  
ers unless the expense as estimated by  
shipbuilders for construction can in some  
way be reduced, according to a tele-  
gram from Franklin D. Roosevelt, assist-  
ant secretary of the navy, made public  
at New York Saturday by the Bethle-  
hem Steel company, which received the  
message. The shipbuilders' bids are \$1,  
000,000 in excess of \$16,500,000 limit  
fixed by Congress on each cruiser, says  
Mr. Roosevelt's telegram.

### PROF. TAUSSIG IS NAMED.

Harvard Professor Accepts Place on Tar-  
iff Commission.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Prof. Frank W.  
Taussig of Harvard Saturday accepted a  
place on the tariff commission, and  
probably will be made chairman. The  
other four members will be announced  
later. Prof. Taussig is a teacher of political  
economy and has written extensively  
on the tariff. It is understood the  
administration had difficulty in persuad-  
ing him to accept. With Secretaries Mc-  
Adoo and Houston he conferred with  
President Wilson Saturday afternoon  
and was told that the work to be done  
by the commission was considered of  
great importance because of tariff read-  
justments that may be necessary after  
the war.

### SUCCEEDS PASTOR RUSSELL.

J. F. Rutherford Elected President of  
Watch Tower Society.

New York, Jan. 8.—Joseph F. Ruther-  
ford of New York City was Saturday  
elected president of the Watch Tower  
Bible and Tract society, succeeding the  
late Rev. Charles T. Russell, who was  
widely known as Pastor Russell. Mr.  
Rutherford formerly was a lawyer. As  
head of the Watch Tower Bible and  
Tract society he will exercise a patriar-  
chal control over several hundred co-  
workers in this and other countries  
where Pastor Russell spread his doctrine  
of "Christianity without a hell."

## CASCARETS SELL TWENTY MILLION BOXES PER YEAR

Best, Safest Cathartic for Liver and  
Bowels, and People  
Know It

They're Fine! Don't Stay Bilious, Sick,  
Headachy or Consti-  
pated



Enjoy life! Keep clean inside with  
Cascarets. Take one or two at night and  
enjoy the nicest, gentlest liver and bowel  
cleansing you ever experienced. Wake up  
feeling grand. Your head will be clear,  
your tongue clean, breath right, stomach  
sweet and your liver and thirty feet of  
bowels active. Get a box at any drug  
store and straighten up. Stop the head-  
aches, bilious spells, bad colds and bad  
days—brighten up, cheer up, clean up!  
Mothers should give a whole Cascaret to  
children when cross, bilious, feverish or  
if tongue is coated—they are harmless—  
never gripe or sicken.—Adv.

**BELL-ANS**  
Absolutely Removes  
Indigestion. One package  
proves it. 25c at all druggists.

**WHEN TONGUE IS COATED**  
your liver is torpid and is affecting  
your stomach and bowels. To rouse  
your liver, take the little, purely vege-  
table and in-all-ways satisfactory  
Hood's Pills. They relieve biliousness,  
constipation, all liver ills. Do not irri-  
tate nor gripe. Price 25c., of druggists  
or C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

## SMALL SAID HE WOULD KILL WIFE

Swears Doctor for Prosecution in Rebut-  
tal—Case to Jury By  
To-night.

Ossipee, N. H., Jan. 8.—"I hit her on  
the head with a bootjack. I ought to  
kill her. I will yet."

These were the last words of the last  
witness in the trial of Fred-  
erick L. Small, who is charged with kill-  
ing his wife, Aileen Small, with an iron  
poker, pistol and strangle cord, setting  
fire to the bungalow by a timed mecha-  
nism 10 hours after the murder, and ac-  
celerating this fire to a blast furnace  
fury by a metal-welding torch.

The words were spoken by Dr. John  
Lowell Bacon, a physician, of Southboro,  
Mass., and were given as coming from  
Small and addressed to Mrs. Small.

Why Small had made this alleged  
statement was not allowed in evidence,  
but the three sentences, whipped out in a  
silent courtroom by a positive, almost  
determined witness, carried their story.

In these sentences, regardless of their  
truth, were profanity and denuncia-  
tion, a short and vivid picture of an  
event, and a threat of death.

The state raced to its finish with re-  
buttal witnesses, achieving, as it has  
sometimes managed to achieve, what can  
best be described as one little word—  
punch. The state had the tools to work  
with—not tools of fact, maybe—but  
things that appeal to the imagination.

Its picture of Small is audacious. To  
combat that the defense put a great  
many if not all their eggs in one basket  
—the incident of the lock.

### THINKS LEWIS WAS SLAYER.

Money Quarrel the Cause of Maizie Col-  
bert's Death.

Philadelphia, Jan. 8.—Bernard W. Lew-  
is, who committed suicide Thursday  
night, killed Maizie Colbert, advertising  
art model, in a quarrel over money, ac-  
cording to the belief expressed by Dis-  
trict Attorney Samuel P. Rotan, who  
made known Saturday night the result  
of a conference with two new witnesses  
summoned to establish a missing link  
—the acquaintance of Lewis and the  
girl. There is no direct evidence that  
Lewis killed Miss Colbert. Miss Col-  
bert's body was found a week ago Sat-  
urday night in her apartment, a silk  
stocking having been tied about her  
neck to insure strangulation. Lewis  
ended his life with a rifle Thursday night  
when the Atlantic City police were about  
to arrest him in following out a clue  
supplied by a taxicab driver.

### GERMANY'S TERMS OF PEACE.

Swiss Paper Hears a Second Note Will  
Be Sent to the Entente Allies.

London, Jan. 8.—A second note to the  
entente, which, according to the Lau-  
sanne (Switz.) Gazette, the central pow-  
ers are reported to be preparing, enu-  
merates their conditions of peace, the news-  
paper says, as follows:

First, the evacuation of Belgium in ex-  
change for the Belgium Congo.

Second, the evacuation of northern  
France in exchange for the German col-  
onies occupied by the allies.

Third, the creation of the kingdom of  
Poland within the limits of the grand  
duchy of Warsaw, with the exception of  
the province of Suwalki.

Fourth, the creation of the kingdom of  
Lithuania, comprising the provinces of  
Vilna, Kovno, Grodno, Suwalki and Cour-  
land, with the retention of local auton-  
omy.

Fifth, the cession to Russia of eastern  
Galicia as far as the river San.

### ALDER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Assassin of Austrian Premier Tries to  
Hang Himself.

London, Jan. 8.—Friedrich Alder, who  
assassinated Premier Sturgkh of Aus-  
tria, has attempted to hang himself in  
his cell, according to a Reuter dispatch  
from Amsterdam quoting the Kreuz Zei-  
tung of Vienna. Dr. Alder was cut down  
in time to save his life, but the incident  
may possibly delay the trial.

### COLD AND STORMY.

Frequent Rains and Snows Are Predicted  
During the Week.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Weather predic-  
tions for the week issued by the weather  
bureau are:

North Atlantic States—Generally over-  
cast, with frequent snows and rains;  
temperatures below seasonal normal.

### To Prevent the Grip

Cold cause grip—Laxative Bromo Quin-  
ine removes cause. There is only one  
"Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S sig-  
nature on box. 25c.—Adv.

## NEW ADAMSON MEASURE IN

Introduced in the House on  
Saturday by Chairman of  
Commerce Committee

WILL PRESS FOR  
CONSIDERATION

Designed to Supplement the  
Present Law and Meet Rec-  
ommendations of Wilson

Washington, Jan. 8.—A bill designed  
to meet President Wilson's recommenda-  
tions for supplementing the Adamson  
law was introduced in the House Sat-  
urday by Representative Adamson, chair-  
man of the commerce committee, with  
the announcement that he will press it  
for early consideration without waiting  
for completion of the president's railroad  
legislation program by the Senate. The  
measure was framed by Mr. Adamson  
after conference on the subject with  
President Wilson and Senator Newlands,  
chairman of the Senate commerce com-  
mittee. There has been no indication,  
however, whether it will have the in-  
dorsement of the administration in all  
its details.

An eight-hour day was provided, but  
railroad employees could work overtime  
on approval by the interstate commerce  
commission, which could in specific cases  
authorize "exceptions or allowances" for  
the eight-hour requirements. The  
eight hours need not be consecutive.

After all efforts at mediation of dif-  
ferences had failed, the president on no-  
tification would create a special board  
of inquiry under the measure, compris-  
ing three members who would investigate  
and report to the president for the me-  
diation board, as the president may di-  
rect, as quickly as possible. In any  
event, a report would be required within  
three months from the reference of the  
differences to it. It would be request-  
ed to make recommendations in its re-  
port and pending a report, a strike or  
lockout would be prohibited. No person  
could serve on such a board if he were  
peculiarly interested in settlement of  
the differences.

The bill backs up the requirements  
with a provision that the president shall  
have authority to take possession of any  
common carrier's lines in emergen-  
cies, which term, Mr. Adamson said, he  
construed to mean military necessity or  
the blocking of commerce.

## ADAMSON LAW CONSTITUTIONALITY

Came Up for Argument Before United  
States Supreme Court—When De-  
cision Will Be Announced is  
Problematical.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Arguments over  
the constitutionality of the Adamson law  
came up to-day in the supreme court.  
A large array of attorneys for the rail-  
roads and counsel for the government  
were on hand for the last stage of the  
battle over the validity of the act of  
Congress last September when the coun-  
try was threatened with a nation-wide  
railway strike.

First upon the court's call of cases  
to-day, following its three weeks' re-  
cess, was the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf  
railroad case, chosen by the department  
of justice and the railroads for the test.  
It was not expected that the arguments  
would be concluded before to-morrow.

When the court will announce a de-  
cision is problematical, but it is ex-  
pected within a few weeks as the court has  
consented to expedite the proceedings  
and place the test case ahead of all oth-  
ers upon to-day's bill. The case was  
appealed last November, from the de-  
cision of Federal Judge Hook of Kan-  
sas City, Mo., that the law was "un-  
constitutional, null and void."

The railroad lawyers were headed by  
Walker D. Hines. Arthur Miller re-  
presented specially the Missouri, Okla-  
homa & Gulf road. John G. Johnson of  
Philadelphia also appeared for the rail-  
roads.

In charge of the defense of the Adam-  
son act for the department of justice  
were Solicitor General John W. Davis,  
Assistant Attorneys General E. Marvin  
Underwood and G. Carroll Todd, and  
Frank Hagerman of Kansas City, special  
assistant to the attorney general.

The railroad brotherhoods were not  
formal parties to to-day's test suit;  
Judge Hook dismissed the Missouri, Okla-  
homa & Gulf railroad's bill as to union  
officers named defendants.

To-day's arguments, technically, were  
upon appeal of United States Attorney  
Francis M. Wilson of Kansas City from  
Judge Hook's decision in an injunction  
suit brought by Alexander New and  
Henry C. Ferris, receivers for the Mis-  
souri, Oklahoma & Gulf, to enjoin en-  
forcement of the law. Actually, how-  
ever, the case will determine applica-  
tion of the law of all railroads.

By a stipulation, signed by railroad  
and department of justice counsel, all  
other litigation over the Adamson act  
has been suspended pending the su-  
preme court's decision. The railroads  
agree meanwhile to keep special account  
of wages due employees under the new  
law, to insure payment if the act is sus-  
tained as constitutional or given partial  
application.

The principal provision of the Adam-  
son act, which became effective January  
1 and whose operation was suspended  
by the present legal proceeding, declares  
"eight hours shall, in contract for labor  
and service, be deemed a day's work for  
the purpose of reckoning compensation  
for services of all employees employed by  
any common carrier by railroads  
actually engaged in any capacity in the  
operation of trains."

The law was passed by the House  
September 1, by the Senate on September  
2, and signed by President Wilson twice,  
September 1, by the Senate on September  
general strike of railroad brotherhoods  
previously ordered for Labor day, Sep-  
tember 4, was called off.

That the law is not in reality an eight-  
hour statute, but a wage increase act  
is contended by the railroads. In the  
present case it is also contended that

the law is unworkable, incapable of  
application; it was a regulation of com-  
merce within the authority of Congress,  
but a temporary experiment, and "un-  
reasonably and arbitrarily" interferes  
with constitutional liberty of contract,  
as well as depriving the railroads of  
property in violation of the "due pro-  
cess of law" clause of the constitution.

## PELLAGRA INCREASE MAY BE EXPECTED

On Account of the Rise in the Cost of  
Foodstuffs, According to U. S.  
Public Health Service.

That there may be an increase in pel-  
lagra during the coming year on ac-  
count of the cost of foodstuffs is the  
fear expressed in a statement issued by  
the U. S. public health service to-day.  
As a result of government researches it  
was found that pellagra is produced by  
an insufficient, poorly-balanced diet and  
that it can both be prevented and cured  
by the use of food containing elements  
in the proportion required by the body.  
The application of this knowledge great-  
ly reduced pellagra in 1916 as compared  
with previous years. This reduction is  
believed by experts of the public health  
service to have been due to improved  
economic conditions which enabled wage  
earners to provide themselves with a bet-  
ter and more varied diet and to a wider  
dissemination of the knowledge of how  
the disease may be prevented. It is  
feared, however, that pellagra may in-  
crease in 1917 by reason of an increase  
in food cost out of proportion to the  
prosperity now enjoyed by this country.  
The great rise in the cost of forage, par-  
ticularly cotton seed meal and hulls, is  
causing the people in many localities to  
sell their cows and thus there is danger  
that they will deprive themselves of  
milk, one of the most valuable pellagra  
preventing foods. The high cost of liv-  
ing has further served to bring about a  
reduction in many families in the amount  
of meat, eggs, beans and peas consumed,  
all of which are pellagra prophylactics.  
In effecting economies of this nature the  
general public should bear in mind the  
importance of a properly balanced diet  
and refrain from excluding, if possible,  
such valuable disease preventing foods.  
It is believed that unless this is done  
there will be a greater incidence of pel-  
lagra next spring.

### General Sporting Notes.

Colgate is to lose "Larry" Bankart,  
the successful football coach, who drove  
the team through one of the most suc-  
cessful seasons last fall which Colgate  
has ever had. He enabled them to win  
from Brown, the college which downed  
both Harvard and Yale on successive Sat-  
urdays, and through his football knowl-  
edge the team triumphed last fall over  
Syracuse, Colgate's most bitter rival.  
Since Bankart took charge of the Col-  
gate team in 1912, the New York State  
have beaten Yale three times, a record  
accomplished in the past ten years by no  
other team except Harvard. Several times  
within the past five years Colgate has  
had men on the all-American eleven, an  
honor which this institution never had  
until Bankart took the reins in his hands.  
Bankart was offered the largest salary

to remain at Colgate that any college  
coach in the country is receiving, so it  
was stated, but he says that business  
opportunities in Lynn, Mass., call him  
away from athletics. He was a star  
player at Dartmouth and was graduated  
from that institution in the class of  
1910.

Long term contracts in baseball are  
something of the past. In the minor  
leagues, the long-term contracts have  
never made glowing headway, and in but  
very few instances has there ever been a  
minor leaguer to have more than the  
playing season under contract. These  
contracts began when the Federal league  
made its bombardment on the ranks of  
the American and National leagues three  
years ago and lasted supreme while the  
Federalists raided the majors; but now the  
contracts are nearly all over, and by an-  
other season the last will have expired.  
This year the Giants all received con-  
tracts from the club management, and  
none have more than one year to go,  
and all the other clubs are sending out  
the same contracts. During the Federal  
league war, every ball player who could  
establish himself as a fixture in the  
major leagues was offered a long-term  
contract, and many of the promising  
recruits received them. Almost without  
fail, these contracts proved a loss of  
money for the club; many times the  
older men would slump, and in other in-  
stances, the players would loaf, knowing  
that if they worked hard enough to stay  
they would get their money, whether it  
was earned or not, while, with the one-  
year contracts, every player has to work,  
and a loafer is not sure of his position  
the next year if he "lays down." If a  
player shows up better than expected,  
the owners are always ready to pay him  
what he earns.

Connie Mack and his youthful proteges  
are looking forward with visions of  
brighter prospects for the 1917 season in  
the American league than they did at  
the opening of the 1916 campaign just  
passed. At the beginning of the last race  
in April, "Connie" remarked that he had  
no chance of anything better than last  
place, and that he was of the opinion  
that the rest of the league would run  
up and tuck, which proved to be true a  
few months later. This year, the leader  
of the Athletics claims that he has not a  
pennant contender, but the prospects are  
looking bright at the present of working  
out of the hole where he was left last  
October. He has decided upon several  
changes in the line-up in his team when  
the big rush is on in April. Wally  
Schang will give up playing outfield and  
go back to his old position behind the  
bat, where he starred at a time when the  
Philadelphia team was one of the most  
formidable in the race, with Meyer and  
Piechick as his assistants. The pitchers  
in the first roll will be Johnson, Bush,  
Myers and Nabors, all of whom flashed  
fine performances in 1916. Melnis is  
the only veteran on the infield and  
Strunk the only outfield veteran. Grov-  
er, the youngster who started out well  
in the few games he played in the closing  
of the race, will be put on second, while  
Witt, the old Goddard player, who  
worked around the shortstop last season,  
will remain at the same post of duty  
another year. Bates is to supersede  
Pick, last year's recruit, at third base.  
Strunk, the veteran, will amble around  
the center garden, while Ping Bodie, late  
of Chicago, will cover the right field  
territory. Thrasher, a slugging and nifty  
field recruit from the Southern associa-  
tion, who showed so much promise last  
season, will fill the left field berth. The  
team will carry lots of speed and batting  
strength, with a young but experienced  
pitching corps. It is considered a much  
better ball club than that which started  
the campaign last April. Of the entire  
team, there are only three men who  
played with the champion Athletics three  
years ago, they being Schang, Strunk  
and Melnis. Schang and Melnis seemed  
to keep up well all through last season,  
while Strunk had flashes of his old-time  
form.

### Lessons From the Gruesome.

Many sensitive readers regret that  
the newspapers contain so many "hor-  
rible things," particularly those happen-  
ing to innocent children. Recent days  
have recorded the suicide of a boy of  
tender age, because his father had as-  
signed him the task of administering  
poison to a favorite puppy.

Another report has told of the killing  
of a three-year-old child by blood poi-  
soning following an attack by rats in a  
place which the rodents had not be-  
fore frequented.

A child was killed in Manchester, N.  
H., by a snowball from the roof of a  
schoolhouse. Other children suffered se-  
rious injuries at the same time. Sand  
piles often suffocate.

The killing of children by automo-  
biles and motorcycles, their deaths in  
drowning accidents in summer are too  
routine in their character to invite in-  
dividual recital.

New dangers are constantly rising.  
Many people learned for the first time  
in the accidents reported last winter how  
easy it was for a person to kill himself  
by running the motor of an automo-  
bile in an enclosed space. That had not  
been an accident to trouble the fathers.  
It was one of the new perils of the  
world, just as electricity has brought its  
new dangers.

In the old days of New England the  
law required masters to instruct their  
apprentices in the "capital crimes," so  
the young men could avoid the offences  
that were punishable by death. To-day  
parents and teachers and elders ought  
to keep before the less seasoned elements  
of the community these new sources of  
danger. We can never overemphasize  
the folly of walking on railroad tracks,  
the risks of the highways, of thin ice  
and of overturning boats, to say noth-  
ing of the unusual things—like the  
swooping down by an Alpine eagle to  
carry off the baby, or the coming of  
man-eating sharks to our own coast.

Forewarned is forearmed. The fore-  
warning is the duty of the newspaper.  
Forearming must be left to the individ-  
ual reader, particularly in his capacity  
as a parent or teacher.—Boston Herald.

### Americans Without a Country.

In response to the pacifist criticism  
of the recent announcement by the  
state military training commission that  
a plan is being formulated for the mil-  
itary instruction of the boys of New  
York state, Governor Whitman spoke  
out thus in his inaugural address:

"I believe, and I have demonstrated  
my belief, in military training for all  
the boys of New York. I believe that  
it should be compulsory. I think that  
our growing youth should be disciplined  
and trained, to the end that the manhood  
of our people may be relied upon in any  
emergency to vindicate our honor, de-  
fend our rights and protect our land."

It has come to be quite the fashion  
among thinkers of a certain sort to af-  
fect the "man without a country" pose—  
it can be described as nothing else.  
Their position, plainly stated, is that  
the individual is too big to be a citi-  
zen of the United States, that he owes  
allegiance only to a humanity beyond  
and broader than Americanism. The  
great fault of this mental agnosticism  
is that it fails to perceive the real  
truth, that humanity can best be served  
by cherishing and advancing American  
ideals. Either this is true or the United  
States of America is the greatest farce  
of the centuries.

There is the grave possibility to be  
considered that the "man-without-a-  
country" idea, which is being so busily  
preached by agitators who, we must be-  
lieve out of charity, cannot know what  
they do, may inculcate in young Ameri-  
cans a spirit of disloyalty which will  
ultimately work to their own ruin and  
that of their country. It is well enough  
to hope for a world in which there  
may be no war and in which every  
man may get his exact deserts, but is

## Is Your Underwear Supply "Thinning Out"?

Along about  
this time most  
men find that  
even the best un-  
derwear can wear  
out; the left-overs  
from last winter  
become impossi-  
ble.

When the call  
for help comes,  
step into this store  
and let us show  
you the many va-  
rieties of fine un-  
derwear we have  
here.

We have gar-  
ments as low in  
price as 50c, and  
up to \$3.50—any  
one of them a  
good value for the  
money.

**Moore &  
Owens**  
Barre's  
Leading  
Clothing  
122 No. Main Street, Tel. 66-W

is well also to bear in mind that if  
American liberty be not preserved the  
approximation of an ideal condition for  
mankind will not be rendered easier.—  
New York Evening Sun.

## Fifty-eight per clock-tick

Every time the clock ticks, fifty-eight Fatimas  
are lighted somewhere in the United States. No  
other high-grade cigarette has so many un-  
changing, unswerving friends.

This shows that men *do* appreciate cigarette-  
comfort.

For, Fatimas are comfortable. Not only comfortable *while*  
you smoke, but more than that, comfortable *after* you smoke  
—even though you may smoke the whole day through.

The Fatima Turkish blend is so carefully balanced that  
it has none of the after-effects of heavier, less skilfully  
blended tobaccos. That's why Fatimas are comfortable (hence,  
sensible)—as your first package will prove.

Logan & Myers Tobacco Co.

# FATIMA

20 for  
15c



A  
Sensible  
Cigarette